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THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS
To the Patrons of the Huntingdon Globe.

JANUARY 1, 1857.

One year ago, I tipt my hat,
And threw my verses where you sat,
Reminding all, a year had gone
To realms of dark oblivion;
With all its staid and changeful life—
Of joy and peace, of war and strife.

I'm here again with spirits bright—
My Hurdy Gurdy tuned aright,
While my sweet Harp of thousand strings,
With my said Gurdy, londly rings
A varied music o'er the town,
Enough to charm a fairy down.
Hark, hark! their notes are floating through
The ambient air of azure hue;
And mounting on the white cloud's crest,
Are dancing hornpipe's on its breast,—
While all around, the mellowing strain
Is starting frolic on the plain,
Where lilies lately bowed their heads,
So meekly in their posey beds.

My instruments are working well,
With some slight tendency to swell
Beyond the bound, where mortal ear,
In listning mood, the sound can hear.
But let that pass, on this dirt pile,
They'll spread their harmony awhile,
And spend a passing hour upon
The incidents, that move thereon.

But don't mistake this humble lay,
As throwing counsel in your way,
About the grave affairs of state;
Such things should fill an older pate
Than mine, that never grew a crop
Of hoary hair, upon its top.

Now, if my Gurdy's full of soul—
So full, that it's beyond control,
As full of music, life and song,
As ANDY JOHNSTON'S Chinese gong;
Immense outbursts, of minstrelsy,
Will, patrons, greet both you and me,
In tones so sweet, the raptured heart
Will bound and swell with quicker start,
Than if the "Devil's Dream" were played—
Or "Yankee Doodle Dandy" laid
Its notes of glory to the ear—
Or "Fisher's Hornpipe" sounded near,
Insinuating to the feet,
To dance and run with movements fleet.

Now go it Gurdy, and thou Harp;
With many strings, both flat and sharp,—
And give my friends the sweetest lay,
That in full chorus, you can play.

Since I addressed you, last New Year,
Some notions new, as well as queer—
Both gay and solemn in their turn—
Events, of small and great concern,
Have thronged upon life's busy stage,
And reigned awhile, as all the rage,
With lives as short, as pumpkin pies,
Then died away like butterflies.

Expressly, I repudiate
Whate'er might overload my pate;
But let me say to those, who own
The plot of ground, West Huntingdon—
To give the purse some sudden jerks;
When up, will go, industrial works—
And men and women come to town;
Then soon, would babies roll around,
Which, in the course of time, would grow:
And things would then be brisk you know,
H. CORNPROPST'S tavern, near Mud Run,
And FISHER'S mill, not far therefrom,
And any other factories
About the town, that you may please
To name or think of, doubtless, might
Receive some gleams of golden light.
The "New Town" lots, in price would rise,
So largely, that the owners' eyes,
For many days, (and might be weeks)
Would hang like tear-drops on their cheeks—
Drawn from their sockets to behold
Their land o'erlaid with burnished gold,
And temples, to the arts, reared high
With domes bathed in the azure sky;
The Renner farm, to western hills,
Spread o'er with hundred dollar bills;
Steam engines squealing earthquake yells,
Affrighting echoes from their dells;
And all the town, from Stone Creek bridge,
Alive with work, to Warrior's Ridge.

But still it gives me joy to know,
Our onward move is sure, though slow,
Since Broad Top coal, for baking loaves,
Is much consumed in cooking stoves.
The market, I suppose, will spread
To other things, than making bread;
For instance,—baking buckwheat cakes,
And slightly smoking fresh beef steaks.

Great discord reigns, the Gurdy's wrong—
I'll let the Harp, now sing a song
Without the coarser instrument,
Which seems to give impediment,
Unto that easy flow of soul;
That from the harp would likely roll.

It thus begins—with sound as clear,
As angel's voice, upon the ear,
While strolling through the upper skies,
With silver trump of paradise,
And breathing softest tones of love,
To all the holy world above.

The Harp "works loose," but that's a key,
A little high, I judge, for me
To follow, not to soon break down,
As poets, oft before, have done.

But to the business now in hand—
The things of time's fast running sand:
And first, I'll sing of calico,
And such dress-goods, which mostly grow,
Where sunny isles rest in the sea
And silk-worms weave their filigree;
Forgetting not the ponderous whale,
For which, so many vessels sail,
O'er tossing waves, through arctic ice,
Where bone and blubber may entice.
For be it known—O, woman kind,—
The hoops, which, in your skirts, you find,
From upper jaw of this huge fish,
Are made and fashioned to your wish.
Objection none, shall ere be made,
By me, to any bright-eyed maid,
For wearing such fantastic dress,
That shall, her corpus, kindly press;
But as the pave's but ten feet wide,
For sylph-like forms, along to glide,
I'd recommend these moving churns,
Of silk and damask, (gay concerns).
So cautiously, to set their pins,
That whalebone shall not bark our shins.

I did intend to further sing
About queer matters, as they spring
Before the panoramic eye,
Of ever watchful poetry;
But space forbids, that I should lay
Another couplet in your way.

My task is done, my song hath ceased:
Now, gentle patrons, are you pleased?
If so, sit down, on turkey, dine,
And I'll go home, and "pitch in" mine.

But ere you feed on viands rare
Or quaff the wines, which banish care;
Or "trip the light fantastic toe"
In halls where youth and beauty glow—
Where music pours its thrilling strain
And sweet enchantments fill the brain;
Accept my wish, that you may hear
A better song, on next New Year.

THE CARRIER.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 31, 1856. NO. 28.

Lottery Swindling in Germany.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE ANECDOTE.

Bankers and Receivers-General at Humbughausen and elsewhere have, now and then, enclosed me lottery tickets that are they say, sure to make my fortune. These fellows, I know now to be generally Jews of the lamest class, whom no one would trust, personally with a florin. Bankers they are not, but receivers-general they are; for they are ready to take in anything and anybody. It once happened that I retained a ticket for one of these lotteries, and that it was drawn a prize of three hundred florins; for the full amount of which the banker and receiver-general sent me tickets warranted undrawn. Since I preferred the money, however, I sent the successful number to the respectable landlord of the Weidenbusch, who had the greatest difficulty in recovering the amount in well-filled Prussian thalers. Jacob expressed as much rage at being forced to pay as if he had actually been defrauded of so much precious metal, and the obliging innkeeper was not without doubts about the safety of his head in some of the filthy windings of the local Jewry. There is an instance of one of these receivers-general having distributed four tickets of each number he was authorized to sell. One of these turning out to be the great prize, he instantly received the money for it, and decamped.

It happened that a tradesman in an adjacent state had purchased, at Frankfort-on-Main, an original ticket; which having been drawn a prize of one hundred thousand florins, it was to be expected that he would see the announcement of his good fortune in the papers of the next day. No time was lost, therefore; for, if the grocer once reached Frankfort, he would claim payment of the administration, and so Israel would lose the gold. The receiver-general therefore dispatched his brother in the assumed character of a police agent, and his nephew as a gendarme. Arrived at the small town in which the victim lived, the mock functionary said to him:

"Herr Muller, I wish to speak with you privately, and this person must be present at our conference." Grocer, somewhat alarmed at the mysterious air and intimation, retired with his visitors to his back-room.

"You ought to know, Herr Muller, that there is a law, awarding fine and imprisonment, to those who gamble in foreign lotteries; a distinct information has been laid that you purchased the ticket, Number ——. It is registered in your name, and my duty is to bring you before our president, in arrest, and accompanied by this gendarme. You will observe that, to spare your feelings and avoid disgracing you, we have been permitted to execute our function privately. We will get a third horse for you in ten minutes; and at eight o'clock we shall reach our destination."

"But, Mr. Commissary," said the dupe, "the people here are not so stupid as to see me carried off between two strangers, without imagining some cause connected with police. I shall be ruined in my business and in my prospects, too; for Stadt-Rath Haebeler will never give me his daughter, who was to have married me next month, if I am degraded by imprisonment. What can be done to avert this calamity?"

"Nothing. The proofs are too distinct.—Three months are soon passed. The prison is not quite so bad as you may have heard."

"Woe is me! and my business that was going on so well."

"Justice cannot take your business into consideration, Herr Muller. It was for you to think of that when you committed an illegal act."

Here the gendarme whispered, as if to remind the commissary of police that they should be late for the prison, and that there was no use in talking. "I really must require you to make your little preparations, and to go with us," said the commissary.

"This is frightful! For the sake of mercy, let me send to my lawyer, else tell me some way to avoid this punishment."

"Properly, Herr Muller, I could neither let you do one thing nor the other; but as you seem sincerely to repent of your offence, I will suggest the only expedient that will save you."

"Pray tell me at once, anything—anything, dear good Mr. Commissary."

"Make the ticket over to a person in Frankfort, for example—to the person of whom you bought it. Give me the ticket and the letter of renunciation, and I will go over with it. But still there may be some expenses which—"

"Never mind that, I will pay any charges. Here is a certificate that the ticket belongs still to the man who sent it to me; for I refuse to pay for it now, and declare that I have not paid for it at any former time. The ticket itself is enclosed. Here, also are a hundred thalers in good Prussian notes for the expenses. Pray, worthy officers, make haste, and bring me word soon that no further injury will accrue to me on account of the ticket.—Hans! give these gentlemen some wine.—They have been kind enough to tell me something about a debtor who has kept himself out of my way. A pleasant journey to you, gentlemen. Good-bye, until we meet again."

Scarcely had the false commissary and his spurious myrmidom got clear of the town, when a busy neighbor who had just returned from Frankfort, came into the shop with a printed paper in his hand.

"My dear neighbor! you had a ticket—"

"Hush! for heaven's sake, not a word of that!"

"Well! but I think you have won."

"Impossible! I had no ticket."

"How, no ticket! I saw you pay for it!"

"Would you, neighbor, bear witness against me? Never mind, I have signed a renunciation of my ticket in favor of the collector."

"Was it Number ——?"

"Yes."

"Then you have renounced the hundred thousand florins."

"Have I?" cried Muller. "Am I the greatest ass the sun has set upon this night?—What—what is the penalty for gambling in the foreign lotteries?"

"A hundred florins fine or imprisonment in case of default."

"Is it regular to send the accused parties under arrest to the tribunal?"

"Certainly not, if they are householders, or persons in the condition of procuring bail. It is a mere civil suit."

"I *am* an ass!"

Then Muller told the entire story. The alarm was given, pursuit was commenced, the townsmen and their wives came to congratulate their neighbor, and stayed to condole.—Old Haebeler shuffled up to say, that he would never give up his daughter to a man who had luck, and who had thrown it away like a dolt. The receiver-general pleaded that on the day the renunciation was dated he had sold the ticket to one Aaron Schleir, who was gone to Podolia; but, before leaving had passed it to somebody he did not know, and that the administration had already paid its value to the swindling bearer.

From the Evening Post.

A Story of Russian Serfdom.

The coronation at Moscow, which has afforded so much material for newspaper writers, has had a far greater interest for the people of that vast empire. The serfs of Russia expected from their new Emperor a decree of universal emancipation. How sorely they have been disappointed, the following fact, which was related to us by a most respectable gentleman a few days ago, and which happened only some few months since, will show. We assure our readers that the story is related without any additions, but just as it was told to us.

"The most unfortunate among the wretched serfs are not those who are born and brought up in ignorance—who labor, think, feel, marry, and have children at the command of their master, and at last perform the only free act of their life, namely, to die. The most unfortunate amongst these wretches are those who in early youth are taken from their families to be brought up and educated in their master's house, in order to be the playmates of his own children, who cannot find for miles around any companions of their own station.

These serfs are naturally enough brought up in luxury, receive the same education, are clothed like the children of their masters, sit at the same table with them, contract expensive habits, and forget in the course of time that they are serfs; until some day when they are in the full consciousness that they are men, they are cruelly reminded that they are tools. The education of the young nobles has been finished—they depart to the capital, enter into service and marry. The playmates therefore are useless, and they are ordered back to their miserable homes, where misery and hard labor await them, and where they again become mere machines, after having been human beings. Only on few occasions are they retained as valets, &c., in the house of their master.

This was the fortune of Anna, who remained in the service of her master in the capacity of a chamber maid. Her beautiful face and spirited manner had decided him to select her as a companion for his sister; and after they had grown up, and she had become still more beautiful and accomplished, she was retained in the house. The young nobleman, once her playmate and now her master, was enamoured and paid his addresses to her. This is done in Russia every day, and handsome young serfs are often the mistresses of these young gentlemen. But Anna had not received her education without advantage; her feelings of delicacy were outraged, and repelled the advances of her master. Offended at this treatment, he banished her to a distant estate, where she was condemned to hard labor. An old coachman, who lived upon this estate, had pity on her and helped her to perform her task.

Once more Anna was able to read books, to dress and even to take an occasional solitary walk. One day a handsome young officer, who lived near the estate, happened to meet her, and was surprised to find in such a wilderness a sensible and well educated woman. She on the other hand, was happy to find a man who could comprehend and sympathize with her sufferings, and their friendship ripened into love. The affair, however, had an unfortunate termination.

The Starost of the village, who happened to know the cause of her banishment and wished to get into the good graces of her master, did not hesitate to inform him that "Anna, an unmarried female, was *enceinte*."—The nobleman wrote back:

"If in the space of a fortnight no serf should be found who is willing to marry this disgraced person, she shall be according to law drummed out of the community."

Now in Russia, it is a terrible misfortune to be driven out of the community, and the unfortunate serf is from that moment given over to starvation. A peasant seldom marries a seduced girl, and the young officer had already abandoned her.

Soon after her master arrived at the village, and having questioned the Strahost upon the affairs of his souls, asked smilingly: "Has nobody come to marry Anna?"

"Yes, Ossip, the coachman," was the reply.

The old coachman had indeed become her husband to prevent her from being disgraced. He assured her that he only felt paternal love for her, and willingly renounced his marital rights. The child was born, and Anna went as a nurse to Moscow. A few months afterwards the legal husband hears of the dissolute life she is leading there, and undertakes a journey on foot to Moscow. He finds the stories true, becomes exasperated, and is in the act of striking her, when she falls on her knees and begs him to forgive her. The old coachman lets his hand sink and commands her to leave the room. She leaves. He takes a razor from his pocket and cuts his throat."

From the Pittsburgh Union.

How to Conduct a Newspaper.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The great political battle is fought—the hero of the snow drifts is permitted to remain in honorable obscurity, and the sage of Wheatland is called upon to preside over the destinies of the nation. Now let us have a truce to your long and windy editorials on politics.

An occasional article on political subjects is well enough, and I am able to submit to it with some degree of patience, but in my opinion, it is entirely too much to fill your paper day after day with heavy leaders, on matters of interest only to the statesman and politician. Roast beef served up too frequently, becomes unpalatable in the end, and in lieu of it we are glad to use ham and eggs, and I have heard *bon vivants* say, that it sometimes afforded them pleasure to exchange champaigne and cogniac for lager beer and XX ale. Now, were I the editor of a newspaper, I would endeavor to fill my columns with matter at once "gay and grave, lively and severe" in order

"That the mind of desultory man,
Studious of change and fond of novelty
Might be indulged."

Let me give you a few good suggestions:

A sketch of his Holiness, the Pope of Rome, would afford excellent reading matter for the devout Catholic, and a brief biography of the Rev. Martin Luther, would doubtless gratify your Protestant patrons.

For the benefit of your German readers it would be well enough to publish an article setting forth the nutritive qualities of lager beer and Swiss cheese; and underneath it an essay on the best method of cultivating the potato and handling the *shillelah*, would be a rare feast for the warm-hearted sons of the Emerald Isle.

An article on the profits of the slave trade would doubtless be read with interest by men as ardent as the southern sun can make them; and an essay proving that the odor of the African in mid-summer is conducive to health and pleasant to the nostrils, would meet the unqualified approbation of Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, and other interesting teachers in the school of amalcancation.

The dying expressions of celebrated purers and burglars would afford excellent reading for the patrons of boxing schools and cockpits, and, in a city like Pittsburgh, with its hundred imposing temples and scores of Christians and philanthropists, an occasional article on charity and "the superiority of the negro over the white," would be received and perused with pleasure.

To please the descendants of Wm. Penn, I would publish the proceedings of the Peace Society, and at the same time attract the attention and win the admiration of pious and promising Young America, by giving him copious extracts from "Boxiana," and pictures and sketches of the renowned Thomas Hyer and the lamentable Yankee Sullivan.

For the benefit of the ladies, I would publish an essay on the art of knitting and drinking tea, together with a few observations on the propriety of sowing circles for the purpose of clothing and touching up the character of every being who becomes the subject of their conversation.

For the edification of crazy boys and sentimental girls, I would betimes (very seldom though) copy love sonnets by N. P. Willis, and other insant poets, and for the benefit of the Agricultural Society I would write elaborate essays on the breed and culture of horses, hogs and cows.

Saturday's issue should be filled with choice reading for the Sabbath:—Descriptions of the races at Long Island; the executions in California, and the "hops" at Bedford and Saratoga in season; essays on predestination for the Presbyterian, confession for the Catholic; anxious benches for the Methodist, and the river Jordan and the sensations experienced by immersion therein for the Baptist. All this should be *pro bono publico* and the instruction of individual sectarians.

In this way I would gratify every taste and number all kinds of people among my readers. As a journalist, James Gordon Bennett would soon cease to be considered the Napoleon of the Press: I would become

"The Herald of the busy world."

News from all nations lumbering at my back, and my elegant editorials, sparkling witticisms, choice selections, and endless variety, should justly entitle me to the apellation of the Alexander of journalists and the Cæsar of newspaperdom.

I have told you how I would conduct a public journal. By adopting my suggestions you will evince good sense and a disposition to improve the *Union*; by disregarding them you will compel me, "more in sorrow than in anger," to "stop my paper."

PROGRESS.

The Lost Lover---A Swedish Tale.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

In Falun, a mining town in Sweden, a hundred years and more ago, a young miner kissed his fair bride and said to her:

"On St. Lucia's day our love will be blessed by the priest's hand. Then we shall be husband and wife, and we will build us a little nest of our own."

"And peace and love shall dwell in it," said the beautiful bride, with a sweet smile, "for thou art my all in all, and without thee I would choose to be in my grave."

But when the priest, in proclaiming their bans in the church for the second time before St. Lucia's day, pronounced the words, "If, now, any one can show reason why these persons should not be united in the bonds of matrimony," Death was at hand. The young man, as he passed her house next morning in his black mining garb already wore his shroud. He rapped upon her window, and said, good morning—but never returned to bid her good evening. He never came back from the mine, and all in vain she embroidered for him that very morning, a black cravat with a red border, for the wedding day.—This she laid carefully away, and never ceased to mourn or weep for him.

Meanwhile, time passed on; the Seven Years' war was fought; the partition of Poland took place; America became free; the French Revolution and the long war began; Napoleon subdued Prussia, and the English bombarded Copenhagen. The husbandman sowed and reaped, the miller ground and the smith hammered, and the miners dug after the veins of metal in their subterranean work-shops. As the miners of Falun, in the year 1809, a little before or after St. John's Day, were excavating an opening between two shafts, full two hundred ells below the ground, they dug from the rubbish and vitriol water, the body of a young man, entirely saturated with iron-vitriol, but otherwise undecayed and unaltered—so that one could distinguish his features and age as well as if he had died only an hour before, or had fallen asleep for a little while at his work.

But when they had brought him to the light of day, father and mother, friends and acquaintances had been long dead; no one could identify the sleeping youth, or tell anything about his misfortune, till she came, who was once the betrothed of the miner who had one day gone to the mine and never returned. Gray and shrivelled, she came to the place hobbling upon a crutch, when more in joyful ecstacy than pain, she sank down upon the beloved form. As soon as she had recovered her exposure, she exclaimed, "It is my betrothed, whom I have mourned for fifty years, and whom God now permits me to see once more before I die. A week before the wedding time, he went under the earth and never returned." All the bystanders were moved to tears as they beheld the former bride, a wasted and feeble old woman, and the bridegroom still in the beauty of youth; and how, after the lapse of fifty years her youthful love awoke again. But he never opened his mouth to smile, nor his eyes to recognize; and she, finally, as the only one belonging to him and having a right to him, had him carried to her own little room, till a grave could be prepared in the church-yard. The next day, when all was ready, and the miners came to take him away, she opened a little drawer, and taking out the black silk cravat, tied it around his neck, and then accompanied him in her Sunday garb, as if it were their wedding-day and not the day of his burial. As they laid him in a grave in the churchyard, she said: "Sleep well now, for a few days in thy cold bridal bed, and let not the time seem long to thee. I have now but little more to do, and will come soon and then it will be day again." As she was going away, she looked back once more and said, "What the earth has once restored, it will not a second time withold."

Accident in High Life.

[*From our Fal-lal Correspondent amongst the Superior Classes.*]

On Tuesday last, a lady of title, whose name has hitherto been kept a profound secret, whilst proceeding up the grand staircase of Sutherland House, to pay the amiable duchess a visit, neglected, we are sorry to state, to take the customary precaution of walking up sideways. The consequences of her recklessness (which, it is to be hoped, will act as a warning to other ladies) was, that her dress, which, *selon la mode*, was fully twice as broad as it was long, became so completely wedged in between the balusters and the wall, that it was impossible for her to move either one way or the other.—Her ladyship's position was not one of the most agreeable in the world. It was, in fact, as alarming as it was awkward; for it was not a pin's point more practicable for her to advance than it was to retreat. There she remained for some considerable period, perfectly immoveable in body, though not unmoved in temper; and every minute of that prolonged agony will probably be recollected by the fair prisoner of Crinoline until the last day of her life, when she throws off the "mortal coil of hoops" and hen-cooped petticoats. Finding, at last, her efforts to release herself from her ridiculous imurement perfectly ineffectual, the question naturally arose as to what had best to be done. Were the balusters to be sawn away? or, was a hole to be excavated in the wall, of a sufficiently large circle, in which her ladyship could with safety turn round and slide off? No; out of respect to the duchess, it was resolved by a council of elderly ladies, held on the landing, that it was better that the dress should be cut away. Accordingly, half a dozen young milliners were fetched from Madame de Jupon's establishment in the neighborhood; and with the help of a large scissors and garden-shears, they set to work in good earnest, in order to clear the thoroughfare. During the operation, which was witnessed in the most breathless silence by a crowd of European nobility, that, owing to the passing impediment, had gathered behind, her ladyship was supported by burnt feathers being applied under her aquiline nose, and lumps of sugar dipped in eau-de-cologne being dropped into her mouth. However, owing to the distance caused by the circumference of her dress, these had to be inserted between a pair of tongs (of the brightest steel,) and it was only by extending the tongs at arm's length that the restoratives could be introduced near enough to reach her exhausted person. After severe labor, and the sacrifice of several yards of the most expensive *more antique*, Madame de Jupon's assistants (who, if they had been female navigators, could not have worked with greater zeal or hardihood,) succeeded in extricating the unfortunate lady from her distressing dilemma of solitary confinement. The difficulties they encountered in cutting through the innumerable strata of silk, whalebone, guimpure, foundation muslin, gauze stiffening, calico, flannel, caoutcheuc, and crinoline, would, we are told, if minutely related, send a thrill through the bosom of the stoutest engineer! The lady, considerably curtailed of her fair proportions, was carried home, more dead than alive, in a sedan-chair. The ruins of the dress were removed in a cart. The staircase is to be enlarged.—*Punch.*

How the Human Body Keept Warm.

The phenomena of heat in the body is something like that produced by the combustion of fuel, such as coal; only in the body the combustion is slow, and the heat far lower than that of flame. The act of breathing is very like the bellows of a smith, and our food is very much the same as the coals he puts on his fire. It is probable that some heat may be produced in the secreting organs of the body by the chemical action which takes place in them. From these two sources animal heat is probably derived. It is positively certain that the blood is heated at least one degree of Farenheit in passing through the lungs; and that arterial blood is warmer than veinous. Most of the phenomena which occur in the production of heat may be explained by attributing it to a combination or union of the oxygen of the air with the carbon of the blood in the lungs.

The supply of animal heat enables the body to resist the fatal effects of exposure to a low temperature. In the polar regions the thermometer often falls to 108 or 109 degrees below zero; and yet the power of evolving heat, possessed by our bodies enables us to resist this degree of cold. The temperature of our bodies in that region is about the same that it would be were they in the regions near the equator. The thermometer, if plunged into the blood of man in both situations mentioned, would indicate about the same. Our bodies have nearly the same temperature in both places; because so to speak, and it is not very absurd; the combustion or fire in the lungs gives out more heat, it burns with greater intensity in the polar regions than in the equatorial. We all know that a large fire will warm our rooms, no matter how cold it may be. We can give our rooms the same temperature in winter that we have in the summer, if we regulate our fires accordingly. A little more fuel is all that is requisite for that purpose. Nature has so ordered that when our bodies are in a cold temperature.—In other words, she compels us to take in more fuel, and increase the combustion in the lungs.

The Esquimaux eats blubber, which is mostly all carbon, and the Laplanders drink plenty of grease. In warm countries, the food of the Laplander would kill the negro; and the food of the natives of the West Indies would not be able to keep the Esquimaux from perishing with cold.

The temperature of the human body and of most warm blooded animals, is from 98 to 100 degrees Farenheit, and is effected but a few degrees by any variation of that of the surrounding atmosphere. Animals are warm blooded when they can preserve nearly an equal temperature, in despite of the atmospheric vicissitudes from heat to cold and from cold to heat. They have a temperature of their own independent of atmospheric changes.

The time will soon arrive when thicker clothing must be worn by our citizens at the North. They must line their vests well along the back bone, and provide against freezing. It is a fact that warm clothes tend to save food in proportion to the cold of the atmosphere. This is the reason why cattle that are well housed consume less food, and keep in better condition, than those which are shelterless and exposed.

Convent Life---Sleeping Upright.

At the Convent of Poor Charles, (Brussels) the nuns never lie down, but sleep upright.—"I went," says the author of "Flemish Interiors," "up a narrow, cork-screw, stone staircase, into their cells, and saw their extraordinary beds; they consist of a hard and almost cylindrical mattress, stuffed with straw, about three feet long, at right angles to which is fixed an exceedingly hard and upright mattress of straw, (*paillasse*) to support the back. There is no pillow, neither are there sheets, and only one small thin blanket. A basin and ewer of water stood on the ground, and the sleeping habit hung on a peg behind the door. There was no other furniture. A small window opened on the garden, and the honeysuckle which embowered it gave something of a cheerful aspect to the denuded little dormitory.

They rise at half-past four o'clock, are allowed five minutes to wash and dress, and go down to chapel, where they pray and meditate till half-past five, when their first mass is said; this is always at a fixed hour, and is followed by one and sometimes two more.—After these, they remain at chapel till half-past 11. Their first meal, which they call dinner, is at half-past 12, and consists entirely of herbs, vegetables, rice, eggs, &c.—Butter, cheese, milk, and what they call *lait battu* (milk and eggs beaten up,) they also eat, but not at Lent seasons. Their second and last meal is at 7, and consists of dry bread and domestic beer. The sisters do everything for themselves—washing, mending, sweeping, scouring, &c. The rule of the lay sisters is slightly less severe in every particular, but even this is ascetic enough to startle most secular persons.

The sister who showed us the mysteries of the house was a very pleasant, amiable looking woman, of about thirty-five. She had a peculiarly calm, holy expression of countenance, and expressed herself perfectly satisfied in the life of which she had made choice, now about fifteen years since. The discipline they observe, she said, was "good for the soul and body, too." It seems they are removed from house to house, to prevent too great an attachment to one locality. She and her lay sister were sent, a short time ago, on a mission to England, and this was another considerable grievance to her; but she said she kept her trouble to herself, and accepted it as one of the acts of submission to the will of her superior to which her rule bound her. The first night they arrived in London, when they put up at the hotel; they were shown into a room where the beds were, of course, horizontal. This was a difficulty which had not occurred to them, and they made up their minds to adopt the same position as the rest of the world; but no sooner had they tried it than they found it impossible to sleep; accordingly, they relinquished the attempt, and taking the mattress off the bedstead, placed it half upright against the wall, and had reason to be perfectly satisfied with the ingenious expedient.

☞ A sailor being asked how he liked his bride, is reported to have remarked—"Why, d'ye see, I took her to be only half of me, as the parson says, but dash me if she is'nt twice as much as I. I'm only a tar—she's a tar-tar."

☞ The man who can crack a joke in half a minute after a fifty-six has fallen on his toes, may be called excruciatingly funny.

☞ A man, for being told the truth, thanks you the first time—votes you a bore the second—and quarrels with you the third.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 31, 1856.

Delinquents, Attention!

We want money—*must* have it, before the first of April, next. All who know themselves indebted to us for the *Globe, advertising* or *job work*, will please pay up in full, or a part on account, as it may be most convenient. We have been easy with many of our delinquent friends for some years, but the time has come when we *must* take care of ourselves. Our delinquent friends do not number over two hundred, and unless they give proper attention to this, our earnest call upon them, justice to ourself and our hundreds of real friends, will compel us to erase their names from our subscription list. We do not include in this call, any of our friends who are not in arrears for more than a year's subscription. Any amount remitted by mail, (registered) shall be at our risk.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—We invite attention to advertisement of this Institute in another column. It has been for years, and will continue to be, under the present proprietors, Messrs. Rupp & Coyle, one of the best conducted Institutes in the State. The next term will commence April 1st, 1857.

☞The PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL for January has been received. We were early convinced of the utility of this publication, and time has confirmed our convictions. We trust it may enjoy a patronage commensurate to its usefulness.

IN A DILEMMA.—It would seem that "Mr. Gillam," the gentleman who conveyed the "astounding" information to the editors of the Huntingdon *Journal* that "the mails were robbed," is really in a dilemma in regard to what he has said; but it is expected that he will see the propriety of making a statement over his name in regard to the "astounding development," that the public may know whether he wilfully misrepresented the facts in the case or not. Mr. Gillam should see the predicament in which he has been placed by the *Journal*—that his veracity and honor are impeached—and that justice to himself as well as others, demands a public statement. Let Mr. Gillam state all the facts in the case, and also what he has privately stated to the editors of the *Journal*, Mr. Snare and ourself, that the public may know to whom to award credit for "the astounding mail robbery!"—We expect to hear from "Mr. Gillam" before our next issue.

Judge Campbell.

On the Report of the Postmaster General, the Philadelphia *Gazette*, an opposition print, remarks:

"It is due to Mr. Campbell, who has made his last annual report to Congress, and is about to retire from his high office, to say, what indeed we can say in strong and cordial terms, that he has performed the onerous but honorable duties of that office with a single eye to the interest of the public, with a faithfulness, industry, and ability unsurpassed; that he has fully met and answered all just claims of the community upon him, and will leave the department in as prosperous a condition as was possible for the administrative skill of a single man to render it.

☞The Harrisburg *Telegraph* notices the sudden death of Jacob M. Haldeman, Esq., one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of that Borough. The sad event occurred on Monday evening week. Mr. H. was seated at the time in his office, conversing with one of his sons, and but a moment before remarked that he never felt better in his life. The disease was apoplexy. Mr. Haldeman was the President of the Harrisburg Bank, was an extensive landholder, and was well known in financial circles. He was 76 years of age.

☞Mr. Buchanan delivered an Address to the Students of Marshall College, lately. Mr. Buchanan boldly and plainly says the object of his administration will be to "destroy any sectional party—North or South—and harmonize all sections of the Union under a national and conservative government, as it was fifty years ago." This is fair notice to political brawlers, North and South, that they will be repudiated by Mr. Buchanan's conservative administration.

LOCK HAVEN AND TYRONE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the friends of this road favorable to its immediate construction from Bellefonte to Tyrone, was held at the Court House at Bellefonte, on the 16th of December.

Hon. Jas. Burnside, from a committee appointed for the purpose, reported several amendments to the act of incorporation which were adopted, and Judge Burnside, H. N. McAlister, and E. C. Humes, were appointed a committee to ask the Legislature to grant said amendments. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. A meeting of the stockholders for the election of a Board of managers is to be held at Bellefonte on the 12th of next month.

☞The Legislature of this State will meet at Harrisburg on the 9th of January next.—On the 13th both houses will assemble in Convention for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator in the place of Hon. R. BRODHEAD, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

☞Scarce—The invitations distributed in town for the Broad Top gathering. Don't expect the number spoiled the fun!

Teachers' Association.

On the 22d, a number of school teachers—about fifty—assembled in this borough at the Court House, and held what they term a "Teachers' Institute." This "Institute" demands our attention—and the public ought to be informed in relation to it. An organization was effected during the afternoon of Monday. The evening was occupied in debate with some general remarks from the members. On Tuesday the exercises were reasonably creditable; but it was manifest that a conspiracy was brewing between a club of disaffected teachers, and a few others, who acted from selfish and sinister motives. This being evident, a number of the prominent and highly respectable teachers abandoned the "Institute" and left town. Tuesday evening, all parliamentary rule was waived, and a certain class of snob teachers occupied the time in emptying themselves of low personalities, rant and abuse against the County Superintendent. From that time on, the spirit of the "Institute" was broken down, snobism was triumphant, and spectators listened only to be disgusted.

The outcry against the County Superintendent was on the mere assumption that he had not granted certificates as favorable as they claimed for themselves. Not a single eminent teacher throughout the whole county had any complaints to make. It was the second or third-rate teachers, whose abilities were so fairly exhibited through our town, as well as in the "Institute!" We have heard our citizens remark that they never saw as much snobism, effrontery, and upstart vanity displayed by any body of men as by the individuals here alluded to; and who have, on this occasion, disgraced themselves, their profession, and the educational interests of our county.

To our better teachers, we say, do not let us disparage. You are noble men, and noble women. You are engaged in a great and noble work. Go on and build up your profession. Yours is the work of philanthropy, and the basis of all government. You do not labor in vain. The eye of public opinion is upon all your faithfulness, and religion will approve it, and be strengthened by it.

The $1000 offer Accepted.

"Lewis of the Globe insinuates that somebody in the *Journal* office is guilty of *illegal* voting. That it is untrue, and to prove it false, we dare him to stake $1000 that it is a truth."—*Samuel G. Whittaker.*

We do not "insinuate," but we make the charge, direct and emphatic, that Samuel G. Whittaker *did vote illegally in* 1854, and "the evidence we bring forward is incontrovertible, it is the '*Family Record*'", then, and we suppose now, in the family of which said Samuel G. Whittaker is a member.

That Samuel G. Whittaker *voted* before the 19th day of June, 1855, no one dare deny, as the record of elections in the Prothonotary's office should be sufficient to convince any man. That he voted *illegally*, we shall give his own testimony, published to the world by himself through the columns of the *Huntingdon Journal*, in June 1855.

In answer to our charge that he opposed the election of the Whig nominees at the general election in 1854, Samuel G. Whittaker, said:

"We answer, as we did before, that we voted for Whigs, ever since we have been of the age required by law for exercising the right of suffrage; and which, from some unaccountable delay in our making our appearance in the world *has not yet arrived*. If the judges will permit us to vote at the age of *twenty*, we are not going to offer any objection. As to the charge of the *Globe*, that we last fall, when editor of the *Standing Stone*, opposed the regularly nominated Whig candidate for the Legislature, and voted for the Hindoo candidate, we pronounce a downright lie. The evidence we bring forward to prove it such, is incontrovertible, it is the 'family record.' If it would be a source of any gratification to the editor, he is perfectly welcome to examine the "big bible," in which he will find that "Gabe, Jr.," [Samuel G. Whittaker] was born on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1834; consequently, *not being naturalized last fall*, could not vote for any candidate then and cannot now until a "few days" shall pass over."

What stronger evidence does the reader want to convict said Samuel G. Whittaker of having voted illegally in 1854?

The $1000 (if he has them) he will please hand over for the use of the poor of the town and county.

And now we shall try to be as liberal as the most liberal. If Samuel G. Whittaker, and William Brewster, the penny-stamp editor, and their friends, if they have any, will agree to an investigation of the charges we have made against them, and the charges they have made against us, denied on both sides, we again propose the selection of a committee of seven gentlemen from amongst our most respectable citizens—they to select four and we three—and for *every failure* on either side to produce evidence to convince the committee that a charge is sustained, the party making the charge to forfeit $25. They cannot object to this proposition—they have a majority of the committee. Will they "face the music."

BENNETT'S PRAISE.—The New York *Herald* has at last become so notorious and infamous that every person and all interest praised by its conductors are looked upon with suspicion and distrust. Under the head of "Preparing to Knife Him," we find the following in the New York *News* of yesterday:

"Bennett has commenced praising Senator Douglas. Either the Senator has committed some great wrong to draw the favorable notice of Bennett, or else the latter is preparing to stab him under the fifth rib. The orge's praises are like poisoned flowers—pleasing, but there is death concealed within."

New Year's Present.

A beautiful article for a New Year's Present can be secured at the Daguerreotype Gallery of E. P. PRETTYMAN, at the Station House, up stairs. You could not give a more acceptable present to a friend, than a likeness taken by Prettyman in his best style. We were shown several beautiful specimens the other day.

Proceedings of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute.

The fifth annual Session of this Association, was held in the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting having been called to order, it was, on motion of R. McDivitt, resolved, that in the absence of the Executive Committee, a Committee of three be appointed to prepare business for the next morning Session. Chair appointed R. McDivitt, F. H. Lane and E. Pletcher, said committee.

The minutes of last Session were then read and adopted, and the Constitution and by-laws being called for, were read before the Institute.

The Committee on business, reported the following order of exercises for next morning Session, viz: Hearing reports from the several committees appointed during last Session; discussion on the subject of Black-board exercises opened by Mr. Owen, and a lecture on Penmanship, by Prof. S. H. Morrison.

The Chairman of the Board of managers, in the absence of the other members of the Board, informed the Institute that he had corresponded with a number of speakers and lecturers from a distance, and received answers from the following gentlemen, which were read before the Institute, viz: Hon. T. H. Burrows, H. C. Hickock, Esq., Dr. E. A. Smith, and Prof. A. D. Hawn.

The Chair then appointed Albert Owen, J. D. Brown and R. McDivitt, a committee to prepare exercises for the evening Session, who reported the following, viz: 1st, Introductory address to the teachers, by R. McDivitt; 2d, Discussion on the subject of School Exhibitions; 3d, a verbal report from the County Superintendent, on the educational affairs of the county.

Some remarks were then made by Mr. Owen, County Superintendent, on the manner of conducting the Association in future, advocating the principle of holding, instead of an Institute, a Teachers' Association, embracing all the educational affairs of the county, and recommending the holding of local Institutes throughout the county. He was followed by Messrs. Barr and J. D. Brown, who advocated the old system of discussion on the different branches of education taught in the schools. Remarks were also made on the subject, by Messrs. Lane, Pletcher and R. B. Brown. When, on motion, adjourned till half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Prof. Kidder.

Address to the teachers by R. McDivitt.

Discussion on the subject of School Exhibitions, opened by Mr. Owen, and continued by Messrs. Benedict, Barr, J. D. Brown, McDivitt, Prof. Kidder, Jno. Williamson, Esq., and F. H. Lane. Adjourned till Tuesday 9 o'clock, A. M.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Prayer by Mr. Benedict.

Minutes of last Session read and adopted.

Committee on the best method of imparting instruction in arithmetic, not ready to report. Committee continued.

The Chairman of the Committee to report on the best time and method of hearing recitations, being absent, the Committee was continued. Committee to report on the study of the English language, not ready to report.—Committee continued.

Discussion on the subject of Black-board exercises, opened by Mr. Owen, and continued by Messrs. Lane, Streamer, Purdy, Benedict, McDivitt, Kidder and Thomas. Continued till afternoon session. Adjourned till 1½ o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Prof. Kidder.

Subject of Black-board exercises continued by Mr. Thomas.

A lecture on Penmanship, was then given by Prof. Morrison, at the invitation of the Institute.

The following resolution was then offered by R. McDivitt, and adopted: Resolved, that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Prof. Morrison, for his able and interesting lecture, and that we respectfully recommend the system of Penmanship, as taught by him at present, in the Huntingdon Commercial School, to the favorable consideration of the Institute, and the public generally.

A lecture on the subject of "Analysis," was then given by Prof. T. H. Pollock.

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of the Institute, are due to Mr. Pollock, for his interesting and instructive lecture, and that a copy of the same be requested for publication.

Resolved, That we consider the science of Book-Keeping, as indispensable, in forming a correct education, and that we recommend the Huntingdon Commercial School, conducted by Mr. Pollock, to the consideration of all who may be anxious to acquire a thorough knowledge of the practical business of life.

A resolution was then offered, appointing a committee to examine, and report on the merits of the different school books, presented to the notice of the Association, during the present Session, which, after some discussion, was adopted. Chair appointed R. McDivitt, J. A. Hall, and F. H. Lane, said committee. Adjourned till 6½ o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Still.

Lecture by Prof. A. D. Hawn, of Waynesburg. Subject—"The Teacher for the times."

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Prof. Hawn, for his able and interesting lecture, and that a copy of the same be requested for publication, with the minutes of the Association.

A lecture was then given by R. McDivitt. Subject—"The Scriptures, as a text-book in Schools," who, in conclusion, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we consider a knowledge of the Scriptures, as indispensable, in forming a perfect education—that we consider the Schools a proper medium for imparting such knowledge—and that we recommend to Parents, School Directors and Teachers, the importance of their use as a text-book in Schools.

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of the Institute, be tendered the lecturer for his address, and a copy be requested for publication. Adjourned till Wednesday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Prayer by Mr. Lane.

Committee to report on the best method of imparting instructions in Arithmetic was, on motion, continued to report next session.

A report was then read by B. F. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on the best time for, and method of hearing recitations, which was received, and the committee discharged.

Committee on the study of the English language was, on motion, continued to report next session.

Subject of teaching Arithmetic, introduced and opened by Mr. Miller, and continued by Messrs. Thomas, Sangree, Kidder, Benedict and Owen.

The following persons were then proposed as officers for the ensuing year, and elected, viz:

President—J. A. HALL.

Vice Presidents—WM. STEWART, G. W. OUTMAN.

Recording Secretary—R. McDivitt.

Corresponding Secretary—J. S. Barr.

Librarian—Miss Eunice M. Africa.

Treasurer—H. W. Miller.

Executive Committee—M. H. Sangree, E. Pletcher, J. D. Brown, Miss C. T. Benedict and Miss L. Hildebrand.

Financial Committee—Wm. Colon, H. W. Miller and Wm. Stewart.

Board of Managers—J. S. Barr, A. W. Benedict, F. H. Lane, A. Owen and R. B. Brown. Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of Arithmetic was again introduced, and continued by Mr. Thomas.

The subject of *proper enunciation* was then introduced and discussed at some length, together with a variety of other subjects, after which the Association adjourned.

J. S. BARR, President.

R. McDIVITT, Secretary.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Irish journals (says an exchange) give an account of a singular phenomenon in connexion with the extracting of a tooth in the town of Ballymena. The tooth was a grinder of large size, apparently sound, and so firmly seated that it broke in the effort for its removal. On examining that portion of the tooth which came off with the instrument, a very extraordinary worm-shaped living animal was found adhering to the centre of it. On being carefully removed, without injury, it proved to be five-eighths of an inch long, lively as an eel, of a blood-red color, and about the thickness of a woollen thread. On viewing it through a microscope of limited power, it appeared to be ringed or jointed in its formation; no legs were visible, and it moved by erecting its body, arch-like, in the centre, and projecting either end at pleasure—appearing to have a head at each extremity. One of the heads was large, flat, and broad in proportion to the creature's size, with a capacious mouth, and two black eyes, set very widely apart, and projecting from the upper part of the head. The other head was smaller, with a lengthened snout, and a mouth opening from underneath.

Lager Bier and Tobacco.

The December number of the New York *Scalpel*, a monthly medical Journal, contains an article on lager bier and tobacco. The *Scalpel* quotes from a German paper, called the *Pioneer*, the following remark about bier: "We still retain our old opinion, that as a man eats and drinks, so is he, and that wine is the drink for enlightened men, brandy the drink for rowdies, and bier for an abject people in a state of submission." It is a proverb in Germany, "*von Bier saufen werden die Leute dumm*"—People grow stupid by drinking bier. We make the following extract from the *Scalpel's* observations on the abuses of tobacco:

Tobacco is a great demander of drink, because it constantly robs the body of its fluids by expectoration. Lager Bier supplies fluid at least, although it is deposited about the system in form very much like a beer barrel, and gives its votaries a great deal of trouble to puff it away, and rid themselves of it by other unseemly and inopportune processes.

What then is tobacco? Why, simply a narcotic—*i. e.* (see the dictionary) "a stupefier—a deadener of nervous and muscular energy!" If any man disputes this, and asserts that he finds himself more capable of intellectual or muscular effort, when he has a quid in his mouth, we congratulate him on his astuteness; we may betray our own want of the precious intellectual quickner, but we will venture the question, How much did it sharpen your logic-chopper when you took the first quid? And how majestically did you stand on your legs when you first felt its full effect?

Every one must remember the first effect of tobacco. *Nausea, vertigo, vomiting and relaxation of the entire muscular system*, are its invariable effects; and if continued, *relaxation of all the sphincter or closing muscles of the hollow viscera, bowels, bladder and stomach.* This result is sometimes sought for by the surgeon, and produced by injecting an infusion of tobacco into the bowels, in cases of obstinate constipation, or for relaxing the grip of the openings in the abdomen, when the bowels slip through them in those who have rupture. We have seen the consequences in our own practice so awful from a very weak injection, which we administered to avoid the necessity of operating by the knife, that we resolved never to use it again.

Now, the reader will please to remember that all the symptoms he first experiences from tobacco, are the invariable results upon a *natural or healthy condition of the body;* and if he succeed, by perseverance in its use, in overcoming the immediate consequences, it is only because the alarmed and abused nerves have summoned the forces of youthful vigor to bear the invasion as long as possible before they capitulate. Breath, food and drink are the means of resistance, and the besotted youth soon discovers that the quantity of the latter must be increased, and its quality strengthened, if he would resist the invader and continue to perform his ordinary duties without showing plainly his incapacity to stand upon his legs. Thus it is that tobacco, either used by smoking or chewing, *is the direct introduction to drunkenness.*

A Patriotic Rebuke.

The Mineral Point (Wisconsin) *Democrat*, alluding at considerable length and with much feeling to the approaching loss to the country of the counsels and services of such heroes, patriots, and statesmen as Senators Cass and Dodge, remarks:

"The result of the election in Michigan gives occasion to the Republicans to rejoice that Gen. Cass, the old hero and statesman, cannot honor the Senate of the United States, after March, 1857, by occupying in it his accustomed seat; and when they speak of this, they add, in summing up their triumphs in the West, that a true man will succeed Henry Dodge. When in 1812 the ill fortune of the day made young Cass a captive in the hands of a foreign foe, he broke his sword and cast it from him rather than yield it up. In 1856, the old man will be as proud as he was forty-four years ago, and he will *not* yield more than he did then to those who have conquered him now. They who speak of a true man's succeeding Gen. Dodge, know little of what they speak. We venture the assertion that he alone has done more for the freedom of slaves in one day of his life, than has been done by all the Republican party during its whole existence as a party. He has proved himself to be a practical anti-slavery man, giving the best possible proof of the fact by the liberation of the slaves he once owned, and by making liberal provision for their future support.

"When we turn back the pages of history to the early times of the Northwest, on almost every page we shall find recorded the acts of Lewis Cass, whose best years were spent in laying the foundation for the prosperity that now extends over the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. And if we of this State turn to the record of early time, we will read how Henry Dodge led on the Badger Boys in the Sauk war, and how, mainly through his prompt, brave action and wise advice, the Indian foe was driven off, and the settlement secured against them. We will read, too, that he has worthily filled high civil offices in or for our State from that time to this, gaining even the respect of his opponents and keeping the confidence of his friends.—It looks not well to see the children of the great, now abolitionized Northwest, rejoicing over the political defeat of such brave and true old pioneers as Cass and Dodge, without even a word of thanks for past services. It is ingratitude and bad taste, of which we would rather Republicans should be guilty than Democrats."

In connexion with the above, we make room for the following comments of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, one of the oldest and most respectable journals of the opposition:—

"However much we may differ from General Cass upon points of political doctrine, we nevertheless regret with our Nashville Democratic cotemporary the occurrence of the event which will remove him from his place in the United States Senate. General Cass is the oldest member of that body which, but a few years since, contained such a galaxy of shining intellects and splendid patriotism, and is one of the few remaining occupants of the Senatorial chairs whom the country regards as statesmen, and to whom it always listens with respect. The present is a time when we can illy afford to dispense with the services of such a man as General Cass, for none ever doubted his patriotism or his devotion to what he considered the best interests of his country. He has always been a true friend to the Union, and never failed to give the note of warning when danger approached the beautiful citadel of our strength and glory. Mournful, indeed, will it be to see the seats of Webster and Cass occupied by the unscrupulous small partisans that preternatural excitements never fail to generate and send up to the surface of society, and too frequently invest with power—

"The scum
That rises upmost when a nation boils."

"With Mr. Clayton and Gen. Cass—the one removed by death, and the other by the decree of a people inflamed by passion and blinded by sectional prejudice—pass away two of the most eminent, most patriotic, and most statesmanlike of our Senators—men whose enlarged experience, broad nationality, conservative sentiments, and sound judgment won for them the admiration and respect of all right-thinking men; while their pacific and conciliatory tempers served to mollify and soothe the more fiery natures by which they were surrounded. Their absence from the Senate will be a serious loss to the *personnel* of that body. In debate they have been uniformly urbane, courteous, and respectful to their compeers—never allowing themselves to be swayed by passion as to lose that dignity which does (or rather ought to) 'hedge in' a Senator—never indulging in that vehemence of party feeling or violence of language which too often characterized the speeches of many of our representatives in Congress, and have brought reproach and disgrace upon our national councils."

Bank Applications.

We gather from the Harrisburg papers, the following list of Bank applications advertised as intended to be made to the next Legislature:

One at Reading, capital $300,000, with power to increase the same to $600,000.

One at Towanda, capital $100,000, with power to increase the same to $200,000.

One at Clearfield, capital $100,000.

One in Crawford county, for $150,000, and power to increase to $300,000.

One at McKeesport, with $250,000.

One at Hanover, for $100,000, with power to increase to $200,000.

An Allegheny Bank, with $500,000 capital.

One at Shamokin, with $100,000, and power to double its capital.

One at Scranton, for $150,000, and power to double.

One at Athens, for $100,000, and power to double.

One at Phœnixville, for $100,000, and power to increase to $300,000.

One at Uniontown, capital $150,000.

One at Pittsburg, with $400,000, another with $500,000.

One at Venango, with $100,000 capital, and one at Coudersport, with a like capital.

One at Danville, with $200,000, and power to increase to $300,000.

One at Smethport, for $100,000, and power to increase to $250,000.

A Discounting, Exchange and Note Broking Savings and Deposit Bank at Washington, with $100,000 capital.

A Bank for Savings, Deposit and Discount, with $50,000.

One at Waynesburg, for power to increase $100,000.

The York County Bank wants an increase of $200,000.

The Wyoming Bank of $150,000.

The Carlisle Deposit Bank wants to be a bank of issue, with power to increase by $328,000, and

The Dauphin Deposit Bank wants the same privilege, with power to increase by $100,000, and

The Mechanics' Savings, at Harrisburg, the same, with power to increase by $150,000.

The Easton Bank wants to add $200,000 to its present capital.

The above list, says the Reading *Gazette*, is exclusive of Philadelphia, from which alone there are eleven applications, looking to an increase of banking privileges amounting to an aggregate capital of $14,300,000. The applications from the country are twenty-seven in number, for an aggregate increase of capital of $7,228,000. The total number of applications from the State therefore, is thirty-eight, asking for an aggregate increase of our present banking capital to the amount of $21,528,000. Will the persons interested in these applications be able to present the necessity for them in a strong enough light to induce the Legislature to grant all or any considerable number of them? We doubt it. The last Legislature chartered but *one* new Bank—at Stroudsburg—and that has not yet received the Governor's signature. So that even he, although belonging to a party professing some degree of liberality toward banking institutions, would seem to be of the opinion that the need of an increase of the banking capital of the State, at this time, is not very pressing.

[From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Herald, December 4.]

Horrible Indian Outrage---A Chippewa Indian Burned by the Sioux.

By the arrival of a gentleman in this city yesterday, we are put in possession of the details of a terrible outrage, committed by the Sioux Indians, near Glencoe, on Saturday, the 23d ult.

A party of Sious Indians captured, a few days previous to the 23d, near Glencoe, a Chippewa Indian. The Indians, in council, determined, after retaining the Chippewa in their possession several days, to burn him.—Accordingly, on Sunday, November 23d, the Siouxs, numbering some seven hundred warriors, took the Chippewa to a point on Buffalo Creek, near Glencoe, and there burned him to death.

Our informant derived his information from a teamster, who was passing near the spot selected for the terrible outrage, with a wagon loaded with dry goods. All efforts made by him to save the Chippewa were futile. He represents that the Chippewa met all the horrid tortures inflicted on him by the Sioux, with the greatest indifference. He was burnt at a slow fire, and lingered several hours before he expired. When the teamster passed, the Indian was tied to the stake, and the slow fire by which he was destroyed had but partially consumed his feet and ankles. While tied to the stake the Indian was scalped and otherwise mutilated.

It is supposed this outrage was committed by the Sioux in revenge for the horrid murder of Dakota women, in the fall, near Lac qui Parle.

Proceedings of Town Council.

HUNTINGDON, Dec. 29, 1856.

The house met at the usual place.

Present—*Asst. Burgesses*—Messrs. Fisher and Simpson.

Council—Messrs. Black, Cornpropst, Grafius, Lower, Snyder and Westbrook.

Mr. Fisher in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Black, it was resolved, that the Burgesses be authorized to draw an order in favor of Messrs. Abbott & Co., of Philadelphia, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, being the price of the hay scale erected by them in Smith street—(the sum of thirty dollars more than the original contract price, being in consideration of an enlargement of the dimensions of the platform made by agreement of parties.)

Bills of John Simpson, for $13,49, for labor done and materials furnished in 1856; of A. B. Crewit, for $5, for services as Assessor for 1856; of Bergans & Grim, for $5,95¾, for blacksmithing during the present year, were presented, read, and on motion, orders were granted for the amount of the same.

The committee on the Muddy Run Culvert, was directed to examine the work of Alexander Carmon, the contractor, and report to the Burgesses an estimate of the same, and of the amount of money that he is at present entitled to, and said Burgesses were authorized to draw an order on the Treasurer, for the amount so reported to them.

On motion of Mr. Black, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby directed to prepare a statement of the Orders registered during the year, ending with the 31st inst., and with the Treasurer, to prepare a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the borough, during the same time, also, the amounts due by the several Collectors, on their respective duplicates, with a general statement of condition of the monetary affairs of the borough, and certify to, and file the same with the other papers belonging to the corporation.

And on motion of Mr. Black, it was further

Resolved, That said statements be published in the two papers having the largest circulation in this borough. Adjourned.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'y.

☞The President, it is said, has issued orders for the arrest of General Walker and others in Nicaragua, to answer for the seizure of the property of the Accessory Transit Company, valued at $1,000,000. Will the Fillibusters take any notice of the President's order? It may be but a sort of a tub thrown out to the great conservative whale of public opinion to keep it quiet.

☞Some spooney of a fellow deposited a love letter in the ballot-box at Hagerstown, at a recent election, instead of his ticket.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

☞ A Happy New Year.

QUIET—Our town since the exodus of the snob teachers. Hope they'll thrive on their laurels.

☞ A menagerie—on a small scale—the conspirators.

☞ GOT THEIR CERTIFICATES—The Classical Teachers of the Institute. Hope they will appreciate our generosity.

☞ Enemies in peace, in war friends—Sundry teachers. "A fellow feeling made them wondrous kind."

NOT HARD—To "account for the milk in a cocoa nut"—sometimes.

☞ Thomas C. Macdowell, Esq., has become associate editor of the Harrisburg *Keystone*. The Col. is a writer of marked ability, and will doubtless add much to the popularity of the "Keystone."

☞ "It would not be safe to say even *that much* of the *Globe*."—*Lewistown Democrat.*

Unfortunately for the editor of the "Democrat," his neighbor of the "Aurora" calls him "Taffey," and says, "Taffey Lies Again."

☞ A clever paper—politics excepted—The Johnstown *Tribune*. Ditto—The Editor. Let us hear the thunders of the Tribune.

☞ A Fremont clergyman met a Democrat on the sidewalk, and said to him, "Brother, can you account for this remarkable result in favor of Buchanan, after all we have done?" "Oh, yes," said the Democrat, "the Buchanan men trusted in the Lord, while the Fremonters relied on the clergy."

☞ The Warsaw (Mo.) Democrat has the following:

"We strike the names of two of our subscribers from our books this week, who have recently been hung in Texas. We do this because we are not advised, as yet, of their present locality."

☞ "How can Protestant Democrats support a paper like the Globe. Owned, controlled and guided by bitter-hearted Catholics. How can they? that is the question.—It is not consistent."

☞ So repeats Samuel Gabriel Whittaker! And that, too, after refusing a wager of $100 that the statement is a lie. But mark the proscriptive tone of that paragraph.—It exposes the stench of cow-stable, privy, and hog-pen Know-Nothingism—of traitors and infidels—perjurers and blasphemers—of men "who steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." Professed Christians preaching Proscription! Persecution! Exclusive Dealing, &c. Verily, Christianity is degenerating. But what are the editors of the Journal? Let their characters, their conduct, their misrepresentations, scandals and false dealing, answer.—Atheists or Infidels?—without any God, any Heaven, any Hell! What "poor homeless orphans, what helpless, desolate children." Let the hand of pity and mercy be extended to them. If they believe in a God, what consciences they must have.

☞ The "Journal" editors are losing their own small party patronage, and now, with uplifted hands they beseech Democrats to withhold their patronage from us! Have they lost all confidence in their own party? Has it entirely abandoned them? If so, we pity them—we do.

"The editors of the *Journal* insinuate that somebody has been robbing the mails; will they name the person.—*Globe.*

To which the editors of the *Journal* reply:

"Well will this do:

"Postmaster at Coffee Run: You will give Mr. ——— all printed mail matter lying at your office for the offices beyond it.

WM. LEWIS.
P. M. at Huntingdon."

That's mail robbery, is it? Then why do you not "jerk us up?" What did you lose by that "robbery"—can't your *fellows* who assisted in the "robbery" tell? Do get up an expose certified to by several P. M's. at that office—it would be interesting—besides it would show our "rascally conduct" in the assistance we gave the "*American*" publishers to have their papers circulated before the election.

☞ A religious revival is now progressing in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this borough. Some fifteen or twenty persons are "under conviction." God speed the good work.

☞ Sam Whittaker "insinuates" that it is very "humiliating" that we should have confessed going into a bar-room on business. If so, how "humiliating" the reflection that you were born and raised in a bar room and fed and clothed with the proceeds of whiskey—"rot gut," at that. "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost," mind that, Sammy.

☞ Messrs. Browster & Whittaker will take notice that their stabs at the foreman in our office are entirely gratuitous and uncalled for, as he is in no way responsible for what may appear in the Globe.

COL. BENTON ON THE SCRIPTURES.—Col. Benton, in one of his eastern lectures, indignantly repudiates the term "lady," and says it cannot be found in the Scriptures. A correspondent of the Washington *Star* knocks the colonel into a cocked hat, and shows if he is good at facts and figures, he knows but little about the Bible. We quote the following:—

Mr. Benton, in the *Intelligencer* of this morning says the word *lady* is not in the Bible. He is in error, as the following passages show:

Judges 5: 29. Her wise *ladies* answered her.

Esther 1: 18. Likewise shall the *ladies* of Persia and Medea say this day unto all the king's princes, which have heard of the deed of the queen.

Isaiah 47: 5. Sit thou silent, and get thee into darkness, O daughter of the Chaldeans: for thou shalt no more be called the *lady* of the kingdom.

Isaiah 47: 7. And thou saidst I shall be a *lady* forever.

2 John: 1. The elder unto the elect *lady*, and her children, whom I love in the truth.

2 John: 5. And now I beseech thee, *lady*, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee.

MARRIED.

At the "Exchange Hotel," Huntingdon, by the Rev. O. O. McClean. Mr. P. J. MINICK, of Centre county, and Miss MARGARET SPANGLE, of Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, Pa.

On Tuesday 23d inst., by Rev. William G. Holmes, Mr. JACOB MILLER and Miss MARY ELLEN STEEL, both of Tell township, Huntingdon county.

On the 18th day of November, by Rev. A. B. Still, Mr. DAVID GROVE and Miss MARY PROTZMAN, both of Huntingdon county.

On Wednesday 24th inst., by the same, Mr. D. T. COUCH and Miss CAROLINE MILLER, both of Huntingdon county.

On Thursday 25th inst., by the same, Mr. HENRY COLLABINS and ELIZA JANE ZEEK, both of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county.

On Thursday 25th inst., at the house of Robert Tussey, near Spruce Creek, by the Rev. F. A. Rupley, Mr. JAMES H. PATTERSON and Miss ANN E. KELLER.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. ABIJAH B. MILLER and Miss SARAH ANN HALL, all of West township, Huntingdon county, Pa.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. D. Shoaff, at the M. E. Parsonage in Huntingdon, Mr. W. H. KENDIG of Middletown, Pa., and Miss JANE E. MCMURTRIE, of Huntingdon, Pa.

With the above we received a share of the cake provided for such occasions, for which the happy couple have our thanks.

DIED,

At Petersburg, on the 25th inst., of consumption, JOHN DEARMIT, aged 23 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 29.—There is nothing doing in Flour, and prices are drooping. Standard and mixed brands are freely offered at $6.37½@$6,44 ₱ bbl. but there are no buyers. A lot of 200 bbls. extra sold on private terms. There is a moderate demand for the supply of the city retail trade at $6,44@$7,95 ₱ bbl. for common to fancy brands. Rye Flour is steady. Sales of 100 bbls. at $4 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request and firmer. Sales of 700 bbls. Penna. at $3 ₱ bbl.

The demand for Wheat is limited and prices are steady. Sales of 2,500 bu. at 150@152c ₱ bu. for good to prime Southern and Penna. red, and 160@163c for white. Rye is scarce and wanted at 81c ₱ bu. Corn is dull, with no inquiry. Old yellow is offered at 69c ₱ bu., and new at 60c. Oats are steady at 45c ₱ bu. with but few offering.

Cloverseed is in fair request. Sales of 200 bu. at $7,50 ₱ bu.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If You Want

A Christmas or New Year's Present,
Don't fail to buy one of
SNARE'S PRIZE CONCERT TICKETS.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daugueerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 9.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2.01 P. M., and 8.34 A. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Hopewell, on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD & COAL COMPANY.—The stated annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 56 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY the 12th JANUARY 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve directors to serve for the ensning year.

JOHN P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

December 31, 1856.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*

This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.

The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.

In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.

Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.

For *Circulars* giving particulars, address

RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 31, 1856.

WANTED—A boy to learn Carriage Smithing. Also—a man to do the wood work of Carriages, &c. OWEN BOAT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

WANTED—A good experienced journeyman Cabinet-Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply immediately to HIGGINS & SON.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,

For Men,
Women,
Misses,
Boys,
and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the last Will and Testament of JOHN SMILEY, late of Brady township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said deceased's estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ISRAEL SMILEY.

December 24, 1856.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—Why be without Money? when it is just as easy for any one to be around with a pocket full as not, if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which from five to twenty dollars a day can be made, either by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy. Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure a good business, than to pay twenty-five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. *Try it! Try it! Try it!* Address your letters to DWIGHT MONROE, New York.

Dec. 24, 1856-3m.

I sent one of my Circulars to an *Editor* in Georgia, and he gave me a notice in his paper like the following:

"Mr. Monroe sent me one of his Circulars, and I will just say to my readers that whoever of you are out of employment that Mr. Monroe's business is a good busines, and money can be made out of it by any one who engages in it, for it is no humbug."

THE RUSSIAN WAR.—We have just published a new edition of this popular and saleable work, and can now supply our agents and canvassers *without delay.*

Besides a complete History of the War, it includes the LIFE AND REIGN OF NICHOLAS I., with sketches of SCHAMYL, the Circassian Chief, and other distinguished characters; also, descriptions of Russian Society and Government, &c., &c., making one of the most interesting works ever published. It is beautifully illustrated with fine tinted plates, and bound in the best manner. We send a specimen copy with particulars of agency to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1 25.

No. 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 24, 1856.

COME HERE! and get good bargains. J. & W. SAXTON have received from the eastern cities an assortment of

Silks,
Shawls,
Talmas,
Dress Goods, and
Embroideries.

☞ They have adopted the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give them a call.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.

The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, *—a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or Monument. They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.

A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $9.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN.

Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

December 24, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY MCMANIGILL.

"GLOBE JOB OFFICE" ALMANAC, 1857.

1857.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
APR.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
MAY.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUNE.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS Visiting and Business CARDS, Ball Tickets, Invitations, BILL-HEADS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, Deeds, Mortgages, JUSTICES' BLANKS, NOTES, &C., &C., Neatly Executed AT THE Globe Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

1857.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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AUG.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
SEPT.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
OCT.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
DEC.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to puclic sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY the 12th day of January, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain plantation, tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, east of Drake's Ferry, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of John Sharrer, Nicholas and William Shaver, Andrew Pollock's heirs and others, containing one hundred and seventy-six acres, or thereabouts, on part of which the town of Mt. Union is laid out, excepting and excluding the ground now in possession of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company and the following town lots in the recorded plan of said town of Mount Union, being numbered respectively Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 16, 23, 8, 9, 14, 17, 33, 74, and the lot of ground in possession of the Methodist Episcopal Church and on which the Meeting House stands, and the following lots which were sold by Wm. B. Zeigler, Esq., to wit: Nos. 58, 59, 60, 69, 83, 84, 95, and 96. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dougherty.

ALSO—All the defendants' right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate on Warriors Ridge in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing seventy-nine acres and allowance, bounded by lands of John Huyett and others, having thereon erected two log houses, and about two acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Augustine Miller, Constant Miller, and Israel Miller.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Cassville, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street and extending back 165 feet to a back street, bounded on the North and South by lots of Aaron W. Evans, and having theron erected a two story frame dwelling house and back kitchen and brick shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Temple.

ALSO—The defendants' interest in and to two lots of ground in McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, the one fronting on the north side of Main street, and bounded by a lot of the heirs of Isaac Vandevander on the west, and A. States on the East, having thereon erected a large two story store room with basement, the other on the opposite side of the said street having a Tan house, vats, &., &c., and a store house thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William S. Smith and Silas Lang.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title, interest and estate in and to the following described tract of land, situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of James Norris, west by Jacob Barnet, south by Jacob Drake, and containing 196 acres, be the same more or less, with about 80 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a — story log house and small stable and saw mill. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Crotzley.

ALSO—All the defendants' interest in and to a certain tract of land in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John Henderson on the north, Thomas Weston, Esq., on the south, and lands of Andrew G——— and others, containing 270 acres more or less, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a log house and bank barn, wagon shed, and other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Johnston, John Hunter and Keziah Hunter.

ALSO—All the right and interest of David Stumbaugh in and to a tract of land lying in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, Huntingdon county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Blair, Esq., and others, with about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, with two small log houses and two log stables, with other buildings thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Stumbaugh.

ALSO—All the defendant's interest in and to the following tract of land situate in Brady township, bounded on the north by lands of James Lane, on the south by Irvin, Green & Co., east by George Snack, containing 120 acres, 45 of which are cleared, with a two-story frame house, a small log barn, two orchards of good fruit, of apples, peaches and pears. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Templeton.

ALSO—A tract of land situated in Union township, adjoining lands of David Swoope and Jacob Breneman, formerly Nicholas Corbin, and others, containing two hundred and eleven acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared, five of which are meadow, having thereon a log house two stories high, a double log barn, corn crib and wagon shed, and an apple orchard and two springs of water at the door. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Heister.

ALSO—Defendant's right and interest in and to the following tract of land, known as the Jackstown property, containing 200 acres, bounded by lands of Fisher & McMurtrie on the west, and the Vandevander farm and others, having a large two story stone tavern house, frame stable and tenant house thereon erected. Also, ten acres on Rocky Ridge, bounded on the south by Henry Jamison, the Vandevander farm and others, with about 4 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Montgomery.

ALSO—The following described tract of land, containing 38 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of George Hudson, John Savage and William Hess. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Long.

ALSO—*To be sold on Saturday, 10th day of January 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M.*, a lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, Tod township, Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending back 140 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by a lot of Michael McCabe, and numbered 26 in plan of said town, having thereon erected a two story log house 16 by 26 feet, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas McGillan.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY MCMANIGILL.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—I will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, December 31st, 1856, at the 'FRANKLIN HOUSE,' in the borough of Huntingdon, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

Lot No. 71 in said borough, fronting on Hill street, and extending back to Rail Road street, having a large two-story BRICK TAVERN HOUSE, good stabling, and other buildings thereon, now occupied by Christian Couts. It has been kept for many years as a public house, has an extensive patronage and an excellent location for that business.

Also—Four adjoining lots, fronting each 50 feet on Church street—one of them a corner lot fronting on Franklin street, in said borough.

Also—A contingent reversionary interest to the one undivided third of a Lot in said borough, adjoining John Westbrook on the west, Presbyterian Parsonage lot on the east, having a two-story FRAME DWELLING thereon, being the interest devised to George Gwin by the last will and testament of Patrick Gwin, dec'd.

Terms will be made easy, and announced on day of sale.

JOHN SCOTT,
Assignee of George Gwin.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—THE BEST BOOK FOR AGENTS.—TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.:—An Elegant Gift for a Father to Present to his Family! ☞ Send for One Copy, and try it among your Friends! ☜

WANTED—Agents in every section of the United States and Canada, to circulate SEARS' LARGE TYPE QUARTO BIBLE, For Family Use—Entitled THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE, with about one thousand Engravings!!

This useful book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

☞ The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. IT WILL BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

☞ Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied.

☞ Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. ☞ On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

☞ Register your Letters, and your money will come safe.

☞ In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a PUBLIC BENEFIT, and receive a FAIR COMPENSATION for their labor.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber, (post-paid.)

ROBERT SEARS.
181 William Street, New York.

Dec. 10, 1856.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the said county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 14th day of January next, viz:

1. Moses Robison, Executor of the last Will &c., of John Watt, who was the Administrator of Mark Yocum, late of Barree township, deceased.
2. Moses Robison, Administrator de bonis non, of Mark Yocum, late of Barree township, deceased.
3. Alexander Magee, Executor of the last Will &c., of Elizabeth Parsons, late of Tell township, deceased.
4. Daniel Africa, Esq., Administrator of Elizabeth Swoope, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
5. James Henderson and Joshua Greenland, two of the Executors of the last will of Dr. Jesse Wright, late of Cassville, dec'd.
6. John Owens, Esq., and Peter Burket, Guardians of B. Patton Cox, one of the minor children of Joshua Cox, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
7. Joseph Law, Esq., Guardian of Perry Crain, one of the minor children of Evan Crain, late of Morris township, deceased.
8. Brice Blair, surviving Administrator of Rev. J. Y. McGinnis, late of Dublin township, deceased.
9. Benedict Stevens, Esq., Administrator of Samuel N. Wharton, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
10. Andrew M. Chaney and Anna Chaney, Executors of the last Will &c., of John Chaney, late of Barree township, deceased.
11. Peter Stryker, Administrator of Joseph Reed, late of West township, deceased.
12. Henry Roberts, Guardian of Thomas Benton Reed, a minor son of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd.
13. Daniel Peighdal and Joseph Norris, Administrators of Peter Peighdal, late of Penn township, deceased.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

40 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1856.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

PRIZE CONCERT.—Grand Distribution of Watches, Clocks, Gold Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Pens, Fine Knives, Port Monnaies, Show Cases, Musical Instruments, and an endless variety of Fancy Articles.

☞ Not actuated by any wish to speculate, but prompted solely by a desire of *closing out* his Jewelry and Fancy Store in Huntingdon, the subscriber will dispose of the above articles in the following manner:

The goods will be divided into 1000 shares. 1000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each. Each Ticket entitles the holder to one sent in a Grand Musical Concert valued alone at one dollar. To the purchaser of each ticket I will *give* one share of the above property to be distributed as follows:

One share valued at $150, consisting of 1 splendid Patent Lever, $25; 1 English Case, $100; 1 Mammoth Gold Pen, $5; 1 Eight-day Iron Clock, $10; 1 Gold Locket, $5; and 1 Gold Breast Pin, $5.

Two shares valued at $50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Patent Lever, $25; 1 Side Case, 10; 1 Pearl Inlaid Iron Clock, $10; and 1 Ladies Breast Pin, $5.

2d, consisting of 1 twenty-two keyed Accordion, $10; 1 Eight-day Clock, $7; 1 solid Gold Scarf Pin, $12; 1 Isinglass Fan, $5; 1 Gold Pen, $3; and an assorted lot of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, $13.

Four shares valued at $25 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Silver Watch, $12; 1 Show Case, $10; and 1 Gold Pen, $3.

2d, 1 Large Watch, $12; 1 Gold Locket, $8; and 1 Gold Pencil, $5.

3d, 1 Chrystal Seal, $13; 1 Gold Pen, $3; 1 pair Ear Rings, $6; and 1 fine Finger Ring, $3.

4th, 1 Colts Revolver, $20; and 1 box Mathematical Instruments, $5.

Eight shares valued at $12,50 each, consisting, 1st, of 1 Mantel Clock, Glass Cover, $7; 1 Accordeon, $3; and 1 Breast Pin, $2 50.

2d, consisting of 1 pair Ivory Mounted Pistols, $10; and 1 Ladies' Pencil, $2 50.

3d, consisting of 1 Horizontal Clock. (glass cover,) $7; 1 Ladies' Pearl Card Case, $4; and 1 Finger Ring, $1 50.

4th, consisting of 1 set of Mathematical Instruments $5; 1 set Silver P. Forks, $4; 2 Finger Rings, $3 50.

16 shares valued at $6 25 each, consisting of a lot of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.

32	shares valued at $3,12 each, consisting of Jewelry, &c.				
64	"	"	1,56	"	"
128	"	"	78	"	"
256	"	"	39	"	"
489	"	"	10	"	"

In addition to the articles already enumerated there will be distributed Brushes, Perfumery, Violin Bows, Fine Razors, Shaving Cases, Spectacles, and a variety of articles usually found in a store of this kind.

The Concert will take place as soon as the tickets are all sold, of which event timely notice will be given through the papers. The music will be discoursed by the unrivaled Excelsior Brass Band, the pleasure of hearing which is estimated at one dollar, and is so conceded by all good judges.

In case one thousand tickets are not sold within a reasonable length of time, a corresponding deduction will be made in the amount of shares distributed.

Send your orders early and they will be promptly and honestly attended to EDM. SNARE,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.—TERMS.—For 15 Tickets sold, one dollar in money, goods or ticket. For 25, two tickets. For 40, three tickets. For 50, four tickets. For 60, five tickets. For 70, six tickets. For 80, seven tickets. For 100, ten tickets. Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

ADAM BIGHAM'S ESTATE.—John Scott, the Auditor appointed to distribute the assets in the hands of David Hicks, Administrator of Adam Bigham, dec'd, to and among those persons entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, January 8, 1857, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in said fund are notified to plesent their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

JOHN SCOTT, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

Dissolution of Partnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Glasgow & Steel, has by mutual consent been dissolved.—Those having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

WILLIAM GLASGOW,
WM. I. STEEL.

Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.

☞ The business will be continued by Wm. I. Steel, and a liberal patronage from a generous public will be thankfully received.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.

Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

N. B. Their Buckwheat Stones are not quite ready.

Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Morino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by

dec17 J. & W. SAXTON.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

PROCLAMATION.

—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of November A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.

—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22nd day of Nov'r. 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 17th of December, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec 17, 1856.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY Term

A. D. 1857. FIRST WEEK.

Robert Wilson	vs William Foster's Ex'rs.
D. P. Shoenberger	vs A. P. Wilson, Esq., et al.
Stevens for use of Myton	vs Smith & Henry.
John Fleming	vs B. X. Blair, et al.
John Miller	vs Andrew Smith.
Thomas Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark.
George McCrum	vs Thomas Wilson.
Isabella Hirst	vs John Hirst & J. Carmon.
David Grow's adm'rs	vs Abednego Stevens.
David Whitesel	vs Andrew Walker.
George Otenkirk	vs E. Sollers.
Sterling & Alexander	vs Bracken, Stitt & Co.
Jacob H. Sex	vs Samuel Caldwell.
John H. Wheeler	vs Moses Greenland.
Isaac Woolverton	vs James Irvin, et al.
Ann Quands	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
Landis & Molson	vs John Snyder.
James Bell	vs John S. Miller.
John Savage	vs Reed & Entrikin.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.

SECOND WEEK.

John G. Orlady	vs John Gabbs.
Andrew P. Wilson	vs M. Buoy.
John Lee	vs Joseph P. Moore.
Geo. W. Pheasant	vs R. H. Powel.
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan.
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
George Lane	vs Michael Hawn.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.
Nicholas C. Becker	vs Boat & Buckingham.
Henry D. Moore, et al	vs John Savage.
Elizabeth Keith	vs Price & Keith.
Leonard Weaver	vs Lock & Snyder.
A. Patterson	vs J. S. P. & W. W. Harris.
Saxton for use	vs Couch, Reed & Co.
Jacob Cresswell	vs R. H. Powell.
Crownover	vs Cummins Adm'rs, et al.
John Dougherty	vs Abraham Taylor.
Weiler, Kline & Ellis	vs Christian Couts.
Miller & Kinchart	vs Burns & Dogle.
Hoshorn & Eby for use	vs Dr. Robert Baird.
George Couch.	vs Farmers' Mutual Insu. Co.
James Stewart's Adm'rs	vs John S. Miller.
Jenkins for Goodfellow	vs John Montgomery.
Joseph Ake	vs Thos. Clark.
James M. Stunkard	vs Glasgow & Bro.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 12th day of January, 1857.

GRAND JURORS.

David Aurandt, J. P., Tod.
A. C. Blair, merchant, Tell.
George Berkstresser, saddler, Brady.
David Bare, merchant, Clay.
Thomas Covenhoven, farmer, Barree.
William Christy, Esq., surveyor, Porter.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker.
John Davis, jr., Morris.
James Fields, farmer, Union.
Benjamin Grafius, tinner, Huntingdon.
William Genter, laborer, Brady.
John B. Given, contractor, Huntingdon.
Abraham Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Harvey, Shirleysburg.
John Hampson, farmer, Union.
John Lutz, Sr., gentleman, Shirley.
Samuel Lamon, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Miller, farmer, Shirley.
John McPherran, merchant, Clay.
C. W. H. Moore, M. D., Tod.
Thomas Schell, tailor, Warriorsmark.
John Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David P. Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Jacob E. Bare, farmer, Springfield.
David Boring, farmer, Union.
Brice S. Blair, tanner, Dublin.
John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Charles Bowersox, carpenter, Shirley.
Samuel Caldwell, farmer, Cromwell.
Valentine Crouse, mechanic, Cassville.
John Dean, farmer, Walker.
Samuel Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Oliver Etnier, merchant, Shirley.
Alexander Ewing, teacher, Franklin.
Samuel Fridley, butcher, Henderson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
James Galbraith, farmer, Shirley.
Amos Harper, farmer, Franklin.
John Hildebrand, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Hicks, blacksmith, Cromwell.
Joseph P. Heaton, farmer, Penn.
William Hileman, farmer, Morris.
John Hight, Sr., farmer, Henderson.
John Harper, J. P., Barree.
Samuel Isenberg, carpenter, Porter.
Joseph Johnston, druggist, West.
Samuel Kerr, wagon maker, Penn.
Abraham Lias, farmer, Tod.
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter.
George Leas, merchant, Shirley.
Jonathan Murphey, carpenter, Shirley.
Charles Mickley, manager, Tod.
J. Wareham Mattern, mechanic, Franklin.
Henry B. Myttinger, gentleman, Morris.
Nicholas Miller, farmer, Cass.
John Minnick, tinner, Dublin.
Dutton Madden, merchant, Brady.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
Jacob G. Park, farmer, Cass.
George Quarry, farmer, Cass.
Geo. W. Speer, gentleman, Cassville.
David Stever, farmer, Cass.
Robert Stitt, clerk, Franklin.
Samuel A. Sprankle, farmer, Porter.
Benjamin E. Stitt, farmer, Dublin.
William Thompson, saddler, Shirley.
Edmund Trumbath, Sr., miner, Cromwell.
John C. Wilson, clerk, West.
Henry Zimmerman, Esq., farmer, Hopewell.
John Vandevander, Esq., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Henry Barrick, merchant, Walker.
David Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Coen, gentleman, Barree.
William M. Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Christian Conts, Sr., innkeeper, Huntingdon.
Gilbert Chaney, J. P., Barree.
Frederick Crissman, farmer, Franklin.
David Campbell, merchant, Penn.
Jonathan Cree, farmer Dublin.
John Eyer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Michael Funk, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Isaiah Fleck, farmer, Cromwell.
Abraham L. Funk, farmer, Shirley.
James E. Glasgow, J. P., Clay.
Henry S. Green, farmer, Tod.
John Grove, farmer, Cromwell.
Adam Heater, farmer, Tod.
Thomas Hooper, Jr., farmer, Cromwell.
William Harper, mason, Cromwell.
Jacob Hunt, J. P., Dublin.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
Samuel Harnish, farmer, Morris.
William Lyons, farmer, Tell.
Henry Lee, farmer, Jackson.
George W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Neff, farmer, Porter.
George W. Patterson, farmer, Barree.
Elliott Ramsey, farmer, Springfield.
Jesse Rutter, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Cromwell.
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
Jacob Stever, farmer, Cass.
David Tussey, farmer, Morris.
George Wilson, Esq., J. P., Tell.
Daniel Womelsdorf, J. P., Franklin.
James McCracken, farmer, Henderson.

Dec. 17, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-2m.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL

REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS, AND CULTIVATOR ALMANAC FOR 1857—Embellished with *One Hundred and Forty-two* Engravings, and containing *One Hundred and Forty-four* large duodecimo pages. By JOHN J. THOMAS, Author of the "American Fruit Culturist," "Farm Implements," &c. Albany, N. Y.: Luther Tucker & Son.

The subjects treated in this volume, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calender pages, calculated for the Meridians of Boston, New-York and Baltimore, as given in previous issues, include, among others, the following:

I. LAYING OUT FARMS.—(Six Engravings.)

1. General Rules to be Observed.
2. Plan for the Division of a Farm.
3. D. D. T. Moore's Farm and Buildings.
4. Farm Management and Capital.

II. FARM HOUSES.—(Fourteen Engravings.)

1. The Art of Planning them.
2. Design for a One-Story Farm House.
3. Design for a Plain Farm House.
4. Design for a Square Farm House.
5. A Bracketted Symmetrical Farm House.
6. A Village or Suburban House.

III. FARM IMPLEMENTS.—(Forty-one Engravings.)

1. Plows—for Different Soils—Side Hill and Subsoil.
2. Harrows and Cultivators.
3. Planters and Sowers for Seeds, Corn, Grain, &c.
4. Mowing Machines—Wood's and Ketchum's.
5. Horse Hay and Grain Rakes.
6. Horse Pitch Fork.
7. Washing Machines.
8. Feed Mixer.
9. Corn Shellers.
10. Dederick's Hay-Press.
11. Wood's Portable Engine.
12. Vose's Ox Yoke.
13. Cider Mills for Vinegar Factories.

IV. FRUIT CULTURE.—(Twenty-two Engravings.)

1. Laying Out and Planting a Fruit Garden.
2. Laying Out Orchards.
3. Mulching and Deep Planting.
4. Dwarf Pear Trees.
5. Notes on Fruit Culture—including *Twenty-two* Short articles, and many invaluable facts and suggestions.
6. Culture of the Raspberry.
7. Culture of the Blackberry.

V. ORNAMENTAL PLANTING AND PLANTS.

(Sixteen Engravings.)

1. Half Hardy Trees and Flowering Shrubs.
2. Herbaceous Perennials.
3. Climbing Annuals.
4. Perennials for Lawns.

VI. ROCK WORK AND RUSTIC STRUCTURES.

(Twenty-three Engravings.)

1. Artificial Rock Work.
2. Rustic Seats and Structures.

VII. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. Measures of Length and Surface.
2. Tables of Specific Gravities, Weights, &c.
3. Contents and Size of Cisterns.
4. Velocity of Wind.

VIII. FARM AND GARDEN ECONOMY.

Sixteen Engravings.)

1. Preparing Soil for Gardens.
2. Valuable Miscellaneous Facts.
3. Packing Trees and Plants.
4. Propagation by Cuttings.
5. Satisfactory Farming.
6. To Prevent Wheat from Sprouting.
7. Mice-Gnawed Trees.

IX. DOMESTIC ANIMALS—(Three Engravings.)

1. Food Consumed by Different Animals.
2. Doctoring Sick Animals, with Rules for Preserving their Health, and Remedies for the more common Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
3. Apparatus for Shearing Sheep.

X. MISCELLANEOUS—(One Engraving.)

1. Presence of Mind.
2. The Great Tree—*Sequoia Gigantea.*
3. Supports for Lightning Rods.
4. Paints and Whitewash for Barns.

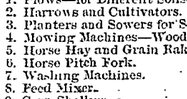
It will be seen from the foregoing abstract of the contents of the Register for 1857, that it embraces as great and valuable a variety as either of its predecessors. Numbers 1 and 2, for 1855 and 1856, are no less useful now than the day they were issued, and the contents of No. 3 are of equally permanent interest.

Price, Twenty-five Cents for single copies—One Dollar for Five—Two Dollars per Dozen. Those who order, will express *particularly the No. they wish*, to prevent mistakes. we will send to each member of a Club of Four, copies of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Register for Two Dollars.

Large sales of the Register for 1857 can be effected in almost every neighborhood, which we will endeavor to render profitable to any who will engage in it. Address letters of inquiry, or orders accompanied by the cash, to

LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
Albany, N. Y.

December 3, 1856.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL-ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.		A. M.
Allaquippa.....	One trip a day.	Arrive.....11.08
Riddelsburg.....		"....11.00
	A. M.	
Saxton.....	Leave.....6.30	"....10.48
Fishers' Summit.....	"....6.46	"....10.28
Rough & Ready.....	"....7.04	"....10.07
Coffee Run.....	"....7.12	"....9.59
Marklesburg.....	"....7.28	"....9.42
Pleasant Grove.....	"....7.42	"....9.30
M'Connellstown.....	"....7.50	"....9.20
Huntingdon.....	Arrive....8.05	Leave....9.00
	P. M.	
Allaquippa.....	Leave....11.50	Stay all night
Riddelsburg.....	"....11.56	at Saxton.
	Arrive 12.12	P. M.
Saxton.....	Leave....12.20	Arrive....5.44
Fishers' Summit.....	"....12.40	"....5.24
Rough & Ready.....	"....12.50	"....5.04
Coffee Run.....	"....1.00	"....4.54
Marklesburg.....	"....1.16	"....4.38
Pleasant Grove.....	"....1.28	"....4.26
M'Connellstown.....	"....1.38	"....4.16
Huntingdon.....	Arrive....2.00	Leave....4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 26, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. Morrison of Pittsburg.

Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to

T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chuncelon and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Lovella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

Also—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Under-sleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Full and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles. Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture,

for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL

For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root,

an incatimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of

HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. D. R. GOOD,

has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives

for sale at the Hardware store of

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers,

Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS,

it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of

WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets, Cedar and Willow ware, axes, double and single bit. Stoves. Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail.

GEO. HARTLEY.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience

has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers.

S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia.
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN

has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FARREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others, to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FARREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856-4m.

1856. 1856. 1856

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new Delaines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞Terms Nett Cash. [September 10, 1856-3m.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—

By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases....	$28 00
Gold Lepines,....	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,....	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,....	9 00
Superior Quartiers,....	7 00
Gold Spectacles,....	7 00
Fine Silver do.,....	1 50
Gold Bracelets,....	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,....	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,....	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,....	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice.

JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK

has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. ☞Call and examine his stock.

L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MUSICAL.—The subscriber having located himself in the borough of Huntingdon intends to give lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing. All persons wishing to receive musical instruction will find me at Mrs. Hampson's. Those scholars that have Pianos can receive lessons at their residences. No extra charges for going to scholars houses or singing.

Oct. 1, 1856-3m. P. BRUNKER.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address

T. KIRK WHITE,
President.

Nov. 12, 1856.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. A. STEEL,

takes this method of announcing to the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she carries on as formerly, the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Having recently received from Philadelphia a new assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, ladies head-dresses, caps, trimmings, &c., she is prepared to accommodate all persons favoring her by a call, with any article in her line of business, done up in the best manner and latest style.

Call at her residence on Alleghany or Railroad street.

Huntingdon, Nov. 19, 1856.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon.

Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH,

offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotels.

Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law,

Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law,

Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott.

Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law,

Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor.

Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER,

DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin.

Jan. 9. 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON,

Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.,

Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL,

Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

LONG & DECKER,

Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER,

Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT,

Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT,

Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS,

Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor,

Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO.,

Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT,

Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO.,

Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO.,

Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 50 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 3, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style,

just received, and for sale by

apl6 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—

JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism.

December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails

are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

J. PALMER & CO.,

April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—

JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment.

D. P. GWIN,

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—

The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. Colon, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars.

Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER,

or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS,

At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by

(sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by

CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of

H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by

HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of

HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—

The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have, on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL

wishes to inform